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9th June, 1926.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
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Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report on the Sanitary circumstances, administration and the Vital Statistics of the Borough of Llanidloes for the Year 1925.

The area in acres is 617.
The population in 1923 (2,500) and estimated 1925 (2,480).

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE AREA.

The Borough is placed at the junction of the Clywedog River with the Severn, and is built partly on rocky and gravelly soil and lies in a valley running from near West to East.

Inhabited houses number about 700, and the rateable value is about £8,827.
the sum represented by a penny rate is £35.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants would come under several heads,- Woollen Factors, Iron Founders, Leather Mill Workers, and the ordinary other General trades. At present no Lead Mines are working, and this was previously the occupation of most of the Manual Labourers

VITAL STATISTICS. Total number of births 33. 19 male, 14 female. legitimate male 19, legitimate female 13, illegitimate female 1.

The number of deaths 43 = 15 male and 28 female. Death rate per thousand population 17. 3. No Infantile deaths under 1 year.

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATHS. Influenza 1 female. Encephalitis Lethargica 2. Other Tubercular Diseases than respiratory 1 female. Cancer malignant disease 2 males, 5 females. Diabetis 1 male Cerebral Haemorrhage 1 male, 3 females. Heart Disease 2 males, 7 females. Arterio Sclerosis 1 male, 1 female. Pheumonia (all forms) 1 male, 3 females. Accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition 1 female. Suicide 2 males. Other defined diseases 4 males, 6 females.

THE AMOUNT OF POOR LAW RELIEF.-

HOSPITALS IN USE.- The Local Memorial Hospital (4 to 5 beds). The Newtown Infirmary (about 30). Liverpool Royal Infirmary are all

Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report on the Sanitary circumstances, administration and the Vital Statistics of the Borough of Llandidoes for the year 1925.

The area in acres is 917.
The population in 1925 (2,500) and estimated 1926 (2,480).

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE AREA.

The borough is placed at the junction of the Glywedog River with the Severn, and is built partly on rocky and gravelly soil and lies in a valley running from near West to East.

Inhabited houses number about 700, and the rateable value is about £8,427.
The sum represented by a penny rate is £35.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants would come under several heads:- Woollen factors, Iron Founders, Leather Mill Workers, and the printing other General trades. At present no Lead Mines are working, as this was previously the occupation of most of the Manual Labourers.

VITAL STATISTICS. Total number of births 35. 19 male, 16 female.

Legitimate male 17. Legitimate female 15. Illegitimate female 1.

The number of deaths 41 = 19 male and 22 female. Death rate per thousand population 17. 3. No infantile deaths under 1 year.

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH. Influenza 1 female.

Tuberculosis respiratory 2. Other tubercular diseases than respiratory 1 female. Cancer malignant disease 3 males, 5 females. Diabetis 1 male. Cerebral haemorrhage 1 male, 3 female. Heart Disease 2 males, 7 females. Arterio Sclerosis 1 male, 1 female. Pneumonia (all forms) 1 male, 3 female. Accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition 1 female. Suicide 2 males. Other defined diseases 4 males, 3 females.

REPORT ON FOOD AND DRUGS.

HOSPITAL IN USE.- The Local Memorial Hospital (4 to 5 beds).

Cottage Infirmary (about 30). Liverpool Royal Infirmary are all

MINISTRY OF HEALTH LIBRARY

frequently utilised. Especially noteworthy is the frequency of cases of Neurasthenia in the area, and there are not so many Chest cases as when the Lead Mines were working.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified were:- Scarlet Fever 20, Diphtheria 4.

There are no Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority. There is no institutional provision for the Unmarried Mother, illegitimate infants and homeless children in the area.

Ambulance for infectious cases are supplied by the County Medical Officer Of Health in conjunction with Shrewsbury Infectious Fever Hospital.

The Local Hospital supplies a Motor Ambulance service for non infectious and accident cases.

There is a Child Welfare Centre here, and is held once a month. Tickets for a good supply of milk are given weekly, to the poorer enfeebled mothers for themselves and their infants. No other clinics are held here.

The Public Health Officer of the Local Authority and the Sanitary Inspector are both part time officials.

Food and Milk inspections are both being carried out by an Inspector under the County Council. The Sanitary Inspector does the Slaughter House and Meat Inspection.

The County Council and Local Authority jointly see to the Health Visitors duties, and the Nursing Association engage a general Nurse having a Maternity qualification. She does the professional nursing in the homes. Both the County Council and Borough Council give a grant towards her expenses.

The General or District Nurse is the only midwife practising in the Borough. There is no Chemical Work Arrangements in force.

The Legislations in force within the Borough are all in the Bye Laws which have recently been under revision.

WATER SUPPLY.. An Accessory Dam was built last year, and it is hoped that this will ensure a sufficiency for the future. The quality is soft but slightly peaty and is not filtered. The supply is constant in the mains, and is direct to the houses. The source is from a highland gathering ground- but is liable to contamination near the Reservoir when heavy rains wash down the solids and liquids from the Farm Yard near by.

The danger of Lead Poisoning has been mentioned in my Quarterly Report: by the use of long service pipes of lead from the Main to the houses- the Plumbo Solvent Action of the soft water has been noted.

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The danger of lead poisoning has been mentioned in my Quarterly reports by the use of long service pipes of lead from the main to the houses- the Plumbo solvent action of the soft water has been noted.

The banks of the Rivers are now much better attended to than previously and contamination or pollution is much less.

DRAINAGE. The drainage is good and satisfactory, the Main Sewer empties into two tanks in series (sediment tanks) at the Sewerage Farm but it is open to question, whether the effluent is sufficiently purified before discharging into the River.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. There are 550 Water Closets, and one Privy- this rate compares favourably with any other highland town.

SCAVENGING. House refuse is collected and deposited in bins covered or uncovered. These are emptied into a large open cart which on two days in the week goes around, collects, and conveys to a tipping ground away from inhabited houses.

There are yet some fixed receptacles- where moveable ashbins would be more Sanitary.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA DURING 1925. Number of Inspections made 155, Slaughter Houses 2, Dairies & Cowsheds 12, Schools 4, Infectious Diseases 11.

Under the Housing Ironplumbing Act 12. The number of notices served during the year distinguishing Statutory from Informal Notices.

INFORMAL NOTICES. Drains and Cess Pools 21, Paving of Yards 1, Roof & Walls 5, Eaves Gutter & Downpipes 4, Cleansing & Limewashing of Cowsheds 24, Defective Water Supplies 75, Other Nuisances 37.

NO STATUTORY NOTICES. All informal Notices were complied with.

SMOKE ABATEMENT. No action taken.

There are no underground sleeping rooms; The Schools both Public and Elementary have a satisfactory water supply and a sufficiency.

When Epidemics are in evidence, the County Medical Officer of Health closes the Elementary Schools on evidence supplied.

HOUSING. This subject is constantly to the front, but a shortage there still exists, and at least about 40 new houses for the Manual Labourer are required. Overcrowding there is, but the extent is small; this only points to new houses. Land has been inspected with a view to building, but before beginning a further demolition of the poorer houses, and opening up to fresh air and sunlight of hidden sunless and damp houses.

The banks of the Rivers are now much better attended to than previously and contamination or pollution is much less.

RURAL AREA. The drainage is good and satisfactory, the Main Sewer empties into two tanks in series (sediment tanks) at the Sewerage farm but it is open to question, whether the effluent is sufficiently purified before discharging into the River.

CURRENT ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS. There are 550 Water Closets, and one Privy- this rate compares favourably with any other Highland town.

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HOUSING. This subject is constantly to the front, but a shortage there still exists, and at least about 40 new houses for the Manual Labourer are required. Overcrowding there is, but the extent is small; this only points to new houses. Land has been inspected with a view to building, but before beginning a further demolition of the poorer houses, and opening up to fresh air and sunlight of hidden sunless and damp houses.

Closing down of the Lead Mines has resulted in many families leaving for the South Wales Coalfields.

The general standard of the houses is good, and the general character of the defects are damp and closed in areas sheltered from sun and wind, back to back and no through ventilation.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of New Houses erected during the year.	1 private.
Total number of houses inspected for defects.	15.
Number found not reasonably fit for human habitation.	7.
Number made fit in consequence of informed action.	7.
No action taken under Statutory powers.	-
Number of houses previously condemned by M.O.H. and vacated, bought by the Borough Council and demolished.	7.

MILK SUPPLY. The wholesomeness of the Milk is excellent both that supplied from within the Borough and from without and the arrangements for its distribution are adequate; there are no Public Dairies or Milk Shops, but the cattle are not inspected by a Veterinary Surgeon.

The Cowsheds are periodically inspected, whitewashed and properly ventilated. No bacteriological examination, registration or license made or given.

There are 4 Meat Sale Stalls on Market Days in the Market open to inspection by the Sanitary Inspector, and two licensed Slaughter Houses within the Borough.

OTHER FOOD. The County Council through their Officer, The Inspector Of Foods & Drugs, are watching their department carefully.

There are no underground Bakehouses, all are up to the latest design.- There has been no case of food poisoning- With the exception of Scarlet Fever, there has been a decrease in the number of Infectious Fevers reported during the last 5 years. Diphtheria Antitoxin is stored by order of the County Council at a Chemist Stores in the Borough- There were reported two cases of Encephalitis Lethargica.

Pathological and bacteriological specimens are examined at Cardiff and Manchester University. There has no use been made of the Schick or Dick Tests or any methods of Immunization: Vaccination and re-vaccination are not made by the Medical Officer Of Health.

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No. 5.

The Sanitary Inspector with his Assistant, disinfects premises where fevers have been.

The Borough has no Disinfector in use.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE. The County M. O. H. visits periodically, and inspects the infants and mothers and advice is given.

Believe me to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. Vaughan Owen

M. O. H.

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Believe me to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M. O. H.

Dear Sir,

re Annual Report 1926.

Addenda.	Llanidloes Borough.
Legislation in force.	
Local Acts.	None.
Adoptive Acts.	Private Street Works Acts 1892.
Bye-laws	Cleansing of footways and streets. Removal of House Refuse. Cleansing of privies and closets. Nuisances. Common lodging houses. New streets and buildings.
Public Health. Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations 1925.	No action taken.
Whether or not any action has been taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Acts 1925 dealing with compulsory removal of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	None.
Statement of the use made of the facilities provided for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens.	Nothing in 1926. In 1925 chemical analysis of Cwmpenllydin Water was done by Mr. Blunt of Shrewsbury and Bacteriological examination by the Pathological Department of Manchester University.
Inspection of slaughter-houses.	As mentioned in my Annual Report they were 52 in number and no fault found - no action taken - there are but 2 slaughter-houses within the Borough.
Inspection of Dairies and Cowsheds made during the year as reported in my Annual Report were 12.	There are no recognised dairies in the sense of large quantities of milk sold at a central depot.

There are no farms in the Borough.

(Sgd.) J.V.Owen,
M.O.H.